av be sent at our risk

As is usual at this season we wish all our patrons a happy Christmas and express the hope that they may live to see many returns of the same; but who can think of the probable occurrences of the next twelve months in this hitherto favored land without a shudder. Let us ever remember that of ourselves we

can do nothing, and that our trust must be in Him who has promised to be the friend of the friendless,

"Houseless and Homeless" - What

net we fear, unless all the other Southern States | the voluntary consent of all the States, and it speedily follow, has gone out the prosperity of her people for at least a generation to come. If the entire South should go the movement would not only possess a moral infinence in rights, and give us also additional guarantees the eyes of the world, but a government might be established, if conceived in wisdom and part slavery question for all time to come. The triotism, that could sustain itself. We have no | South had rather be annihilated than remain words of teproach for our brethren in South Carolina, but if the federal government at Wasis ington will pursue the course which it ought to to say whether we remain parties to an equal bursue, to-wit: leave them alone to manage Union or not. We are powerless, as far as the their own affairs in their own way, neither ex- Government is concerned; but we are strong tending them any protection or demanding from in that determination which will seek indepenthem any tribute, their condition will be deplo- dence out of the compact, provided our rights try, and the path of safety lay midway between

State to escape the intel rable burdens.

Mr. CALROUN - We have pulled a temple down that has been built three-quarters of a centumy We must elect the rubbs heaver to reconarried another. We are now houseless and 6 meless, and we must seeme ourselves against

but of are they "houseless and homeless," and as soon as the Federal Government with- the Portsmouth Transcript an account which draws its officers and leaves them to pay the expenses of their own Government they will

speech of Chancellor Durkin before the Convention the other day will explain some of the inficiencies which they will have to make up: Secretary Cobb said that the revenue of South pay the expenses of customs. For the last truth of this assertion will be admitted by all,

been less th a \$50,000. So here it will be seen that in the manage, at the time. - Will. Journal a deficit of nearly or quite eight hundred thousmall dallars aroundly to make up.

The excitement of flags, banners, transparen- alluding to the speech of the young Senator from cies, marching and counter marching, etc., is now all over; they have gone out and all the stern realities of self-government is upon them.

One thing is certain: the first federal gun fired on South Carolina soil will bring the entire South to arms. Whether she has acted civil strife, the young Senator, amid the eloquent wisely or not the people of the South will not | words which thrilled the vast assemblage, in his

The News. The most conservative men at Washington of all parties, it is said, have given up all hope of

the continuance of the Union. News from Europe to the 10th reports Cotton firm with prices unchanged.

Trust Fund has robbed the Government of

\$830,000. Six hundred thousand dollars in specie was received from Europe at New York by the last steamer. Money is said to be abundant in

Rejoicings at the Result. Salutes were fired in Wilmington, Charlotte, Norfolk and Portsmouth on Friday on the reception of the intelligence of the secession of

South Carolina. All through South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and other Southern States south of us

A MELANCHOLY SIGHT. - When the news of all Democrats, but a majority of them are opthe secession of South Carolina reached Washington Messrs. Ashmore and Boyace, members from that State, were in their seats. As soon as the announcement was made to the House these two gentlemen left their seats, and, after shaking hands with some of the members, the

dsor-keepers and pages, left the hall. It is said to have been a solemn and impressive leave-taking, and we doubt not but those who were quitting the seats which they had no longer a right to occupy as well as those the Light-house Board. who remained felt the ominous importance of

ERN WERKLY PROGRESS.

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VOLUME III:

NEWBERN, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1861.

NUMBER 18.

Going it a Little too Strong. The following dispatch from the hole of the old rat, "Abe the Rail-splitter," has a speck

SPRINGFIELD, ILL , Thursday. ? Dec. 20, 1860. To-day's Journal has a startling leader on seession, which, from the peculiar relations of he paper to the President elect, has great signifi-

It says that South Carolina cannot dissolve the nion by the simple passage of resolutions or other passive demonstrations. Her Federal offi- following letter: cers may resign, and she may close her Courts To THE HONORABLE MILLARD FILLMORE: and Post-Offices, but she cannot get out of this nion until she conquers this Government .-While this Governmet endures, there can be no

If South Carolina does not obstruct the collecion or the revenues at her ports, nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the law then comes the tng of war.

The President of the United States, in such an

mergency, has a plain duty to perform. Mr. Buchanan may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, then he Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act on the part of South Carolina akes place on or after the 1st of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve The laws of the United States must be execu-

The President has no discretionary power on the subject. His duty is emphatically pro-nounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards.

Now this we call going it a little too strong and while we do not admire the separate action f South Carolina we tell Mr. Lincoln and his abolition sympathisers that if they attempt to make war upon Southern soil they will find a mall of fire at every step after they cross the Potomac. We would be as ready to punish treason as Mr. Lincoln or anybody else, but as South Carolina was a voluntary party to he old Union so many of our ablest and purest statesmen believe and declare that she has the voluntary right to withdraw from that Union excellent work of restoring peace and harmony when her people consider themselves oppressed by its operations. No, there can be no forced South Carolina has gone out, and with the Union-the Union can only be maintained (by the dominant party at the North desire its continuance they must remove from their statute books all laws that are antagonistical to our that will insure peace and put to rest the in the Union the vassals of Black Republican insolence and oppression. It is then for them

rable indeed. And why do we say this? Sim- are not speedily yielded under it. ply because an attempt to support an independ- No, Mr. Lincoln, the most conservative Unionent government will impose such burdens on loving people in the South will never consent the people that thousands will fly from the to see a severeign State coerced.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM. In the Goldsboro, Hough Notes of Monday removedings of the Convention after the ordis there appeared no article in relation to the mureo of secession had been passed, has peen. discovery of certain insurrectionary movements, For reasons which will be readily understood we forebore any allusion to the matter at the time or since. The whole matter will undergo a legal investigation on Monday next, and until then we would merely say that, being cognizant of all the facts in possession of the State, we know the accounts that have since got our be inaccurate and exaggerated. We see in is almost wholly mistaken. There is now no apprehension of any organized insurrection in element is in the lead even in this Republican our county nor do we think there has been any insurrectionary combination, although there The facts disclosed in the following from the | were highly suspicious circumstances which justified and demanded rigid examination. Had Governor Ellis not instituted such invesduty, and fully deserving of censure. In due Secretary Cobb said that the revenue of South time, when the examination takes place, and carolina from the Custom-House didn't near the whole matter is correctly published, the quarter, I understand from the best authority save those few determined to find fault with that the Post-Offices of South Carolina cost the Governor Ellis under any circumstances. The Goldsboro, Rough Notes asserted nothing that the facts of the case do not appear to bear out,

ment of their postal affairs alone they will have THE SPEECH OF SENATOR PUGH-SENA TORS IN TEARS-LADIES SOB ALOUD! The correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette,

Ohio on Thursday last, says: The scene in the Senate, to-day, at the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, was one | hold of the Southern States by his fermer coadthat has never before been witnessed in that hall. We trust that they may not get more than they | The galleries were crowded to all their vast extent with a throng-on the one side of ladies. more than usually attentive-and on the other, of men hanging upon the words of the orator. Having painted the horrors which would accompany closing sentences called up the vision of an un-

seen hand, writing on the walls of the Senate-"Thou hast been weighed in the ballance and found wanting. Thy Kingdom is divided."-There was weeping in all parts of the chamber; adies sobbed, tears shone in the eyes, of many of Wigfall, Douglas Davis and others were visibly affected. Mr. Douglas during some procee a few minutes subsequent, declared that he saw

A Mr. Bailey who has charge of the Indian a gleam of light for the country in the effect The friends of the Union here are most untir ing in their efforts. Gen Scott has since his arrival here, been foremost in the work. The President leaves nothing undone so far as his personal influence extends. Mr Crittenden and Mr. Breck inridge unite in forwarding the cause of their country. dded to this, letters from the best and noblest woman of the land-the wife of one section and the husband of another, friends separated in Northern and Southern States-are coming in by every mail, urging the members of Congress

to avert the dire calamity. tlemen were on Thursday last elected Councillors of State for two years, to wit: Council Wooten, of Lenoir; John W. Cunninghham, of Person; W. A. Ferguson, of Bertie; J. F. there were considerable rejoicings over the Graves, of Surry; David Murphy, of Cumber- fraud. land; J. J. Long, of Northampton, and W. L. Hilliard, of Buncombe. These gentlemen are Mr. Bailey is innocent. posed to disunion for existing causes .- Stand-

> RUMOREd RESIGNATIONS .- We learn, says the National Intelligencer, that there is no truth in a paragraph which has obtained extensive currency through the newspaper press stating that Com- forty and fifty names were enrolled for the purodore Shubrick and Capt. Ingram have resigned their commissions in the navy. Capt. Ingram is at present absent in the Mediterranean in command of the steamer Richmond, and has probably not yet even heard of the troubles at the South, and Commodore Shubrick is daily and actively any emergency. engaged in this city with his duties as Chief of

HARD TIMES,-The streets of Portsmouth liter- speech Saturday, before the New England So-The President is said to have received the intelligence with a business-like coolness.

Union in Omo.—There was a large and enthusiastic Union meeting at Cincinnation the 20th at which conciliatory resolutions were passed.

HARD Times.—The streets of Portsmouth literally speech Saturday, before the New England Society, said: "If we keep entirely cool, entirely calm, and entirely kind, a debate will ensue which will be kindly in itself, and prove very soon either that we are very wrong and we shall concede to our offended brethren, or else that which conciliatory resolutions were be not speedily given, the amount of suffering will be incalculable.—Norfolk Day Bogk.

[Correspondence of the "Progress. '] Hon. Millard Fillmore and Gov.

Graham. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1860. Dear Progress :- During the troublous times that are now hanging around our beloved country it is natural that the people should look to some of their great leaders for advice and counsel. The conservative citizens of Buffalo lately held a meeting here, from which they sent the

Sir :- The undersigned, citizens of Buffalo, being deeply impressed with the threatening as-pect of our National affairs, and being desirous of availing ourselves of all proper means of averting the innumerable and immeasurable evils which must necessarily flow from a disruption of the American Union, respectfully urge upon yeu that you shall attend upon the Convention of the State of South Carolina, appointed to be held on the 18th instant, as a messenger from the State of New Yerk, of peace and good will. We entertain the hope that by the influence justly belonging to your public and private character, our fellow citizens in that State may be dissuaded from any hasty action tending to the severance of "the sacred ties which now link together" the various parts of our common country. It is our sincere pelief that the extreme inferences which our brethren of the South are inclined to draw from the result of the recent Presidential election are not warranted by the true state of the case. We are confident that we express the deep rooted sentiments of the great mass of the citizens of the Northern States, in declaring our wilingness, desire, and determination, to abide faithfully by the provision of the Constitution of the United States in all its parts. Much of the estrangement and dissension now manifest in the country seems to be the fruit of misapprehension, and we are desirous through you, Sir, to assure our Southern orethren that there is no general disposition in this region, to outrage their feelings, to infringe upon their rights under the Federal Constitution, or to encroach upon them as members of the confederacy. The time for remedial action is short. and although we have no opportunity for consultation with distant points, we are not without the hope that the patriotism of the North may still find a voice, and that other wise and good men may be induced to lend you their aid in the

A committee was then appointed to wait upon

During the absence of the committee, Henry W. Rodgers, Esq., addressed the meeting. No sketch can do justice to the calm, earnest and impressive ranguage with which he portrayed the condition of public affairs. He showed that this was not the time for criminations and recriminations; but the time for all good citizens to do all that lay in their power to bring about such a change in public sentiment North and South, as to preserve the Union. He did not of the South, nor to lay all the responsibility for this crisis upon the North. There were wrong-headed men in both sections of the counthe two extremes. He alluded to the meddlesome and obnoxious legislation of some of the Northern States, and urged its repeal, as a postive evidence that the North would cheerfully Postmaster be invited to the secret session. Car-

abide by the constitution. Mr. Rogers was followed by Messrs. Tillingast and J. C. Strong, who spoke more particuarly of the importance of the repeal of the Peronal Liberty Laws.

The estamittee having returned, Mr. Hatch reported that the Committee had called upon bange of views with him; that Mr. Fillmore -vmpathized with the objects of the meeting, so as to convey a wrong impression to-morrow and was willing to do anything in his power to when read over the country.

You will see by this that the conservative climatee and that Mr. Fillmore has been looked up to as a savior of the country in former times and with the earnest hope that he will be now. It is no private fact that the people are waiting of his privacy and write a letter defining his views. Everybody knows him to be a pure unselfish patriot who has the good of his country at heart, and his voice would have momentous weight at the present crisis. People here regard him and Mr. Fillmore as the avowed champions of Southern rights while they well know that their motto is "The Unio: -now and forever-one and inseparable." Will not the North Carolina press take hold of this thing and urge Mr. Graham to express his views. Mr. Fillmore has stepped into the field to save the Union, will be not be met upon the threshjutor the Secretary of the Navy. I merely make these suggestions as expressions of popular will here at the North. CAVALIER.

CRITTENDEN'S COMPROMISE DEFEATED -LINCOLN'S MANIFESTO-EMBEZZLE-WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-Crittenden's Compromise was before the Senate Committee of Thir- | two. teen last Friday, Bigler, of Pennsylvania, was the ony Northern man who voted for it.

Since Lincoln's manifesto in Saturday's Tribune, Senator Crittenden says there is not the least hope for the perpetuation of the Union. It the the listeners in the galleries, and Senators is regarded on all sides as a declaration of war against all seceding States. Suspicion points to an Alabamian as the embezzler of State bonds in the Interior Depart-

THE WASHINGTON DEFALCATION. Washington, Dec. 24.-The Secretary of War had given acceptances to the amount of Co., for transporting the army supplies, according to contract. Bailey, of the Interior Department, with whom Russell was intimate, loaned him \$300,000 worth of bonds of the Indian Trust Fund, as security for raising the money on these acceptances; but when the stock became greatly depreciated, the bankers | Governor's Island, in New York called for additional security, and COUNCILLORS OF STATE. The following gen- Bailey advanced Russell \$500,000 more of the bonds. Bailey made a voluntary statement of and newspaper establishments, are illuminated. the facts vesterday to the Secretary of the Interior. On ininvestigation, it appears that none but Bailey and Russell are implicated in the

> A dispatch from a special correspondent says has been formed in Washington. The Dis-

patch has the following: Minute Men. - At a meeting held in the Town Hall, on Saturday night last, between pose of forming a company of Minute Men in our town. An efficient number of officers were elected, and we may soon expect to see this comyany thorughly organized and ready for nal State action shall take place. The committee any emergency.

VIEWS OF SENATOR SEWARD. New York, Dec. 24.—Senator Seward, in a ORIGINAL POETRY.

"Better Country."-Hebrews. BY LAURA EGGLESTON. A better country, glorious! There is beyond time's shore, Where Jesus reigns victorious,

And parting is no more. Sin, sorrow and dissention, Are in that time unknown: In Heaven's sublime convention, And great Jehovah's throne.

Three millions, happy spirits, Surround the King of kings, And with their Lord inherit Eternity's deep springs.

The tree of Life out-spreading-No flaming sword surrounds: Angelic feet are treading The vast immortal bounds. No tear-drops of pale weepers

Fall in the radiant rills;

Our Saviour is the keeper, Of the celestial rills. The angel-bands are wringing, On purple wings divine, And harps of gold are singing. And robes the sun out-shine

Hail! fair and endless regions, Of everlasting bliss; I fain would join your legions, And leave a world like this.

Our father and our mother, Are there, before us blest; Our sister and a brother, All entered on their rest. Unworthy are we, Saviour,

To stand before thy face; Oh! grant us pardon, favor, And every christian grace. We bow before thee, pleading. Salvation from our sin;

And the "good shepherd," feeding His sheep, will take us in. Into his arms-redeeming, Our souls forever more; And with life's gold keys, beaming,

O! what a hope and vision, To cheer us on our path ; And light our hearts from earth.

Unlock the heavenly door.

That Better Country, ever, By faith is ours below, God grant we falter never, Until its joys we know. German, N. Y.

From South Carolina!

THE SECEDING CONVENTION : PART OF FRIDAY'S PROCEED INGS!

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.-The prayer at the openundertake to justify or apologize for the attitude | ing of the Convention invoked God's blessing on the new-born Confederacy. Immediately after reading the journal, Mr. Adams moved to exclude reporters and stran-

Mr. Carlee offered a substitute for the motion, appointing a committee to wait on the Governor. so that the Convention could advise with him in secret session relative to the present state of affairs. Laid aside Mr Adams moved, in addition, that the

Mr Inglis moved for an official reporter to the Mr. Rhett reported from the committee appointed to make an address to the Southern peo-

After its reading, Mr. Pope moved the address Mr. Carne moved it be printed and made the go cial order for to moarow at I o'clock. A member desired that it be given to the world

A Voice -With no alterations in its reporting A vote on the question of printing the report but not publishing it in the public journals was carried, only three nays opposing it.

The report was made the special order for tomorrow at I o'clock by a unanimous vote. Mr. Wardlaw from the committee to prepare the form of oaths of office, reported the 4th article of the South Carolina Constitution, amended as fol-

All persons who shall be elected or appointed tigation, he would have been derelict to his for Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, to step out to any office of profit or trust, before entering on the execution thereof, shall take, besides the special oaths, not repugnant to this Constitution, prescribed by the General Assembly, the followng oath ! "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will faithful and true allegiance bear to South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof, and that I am duly qualified, according to the Consiion of this State, to exercise the duties of the office to which I have been appointed, and will to the best of my ability discharge the duties of the office, and preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State, so help me

Mr. Wardlaw moved the adoption of the amendment, and a debate followed on inserting high' before the word office, and omitting the words "of this State" at the end. Mr. Withers offered a clause that "every officer appointed shall take the following oath." He said it was implied according to the same authorities, that no other oaths shall be taken.

The ordinance was adopted unanimously. The Convention is now at its second ballot for three Commissioners to go to Washington R. W. Barnwell was elected one on the first ballot. A. G. Magrath and J. L. Orr stand the best chances among their competitors for the other

Hou. Caleb Cushing; of Mass, arrived last night, remained five hours, and departed for Washington. Rumors are various as to his mis-

The Legislature to-day changed the name of the Committee on Federal to "Foreign" Rela tions. It also appointed a committee to report the design of a State flag. A grand procession of Minute Men took place to-day. It includes several thousand Minute Men, citizens, firmen and strangers in its line, of cases of Admiraly and Maritime jurisdiction,

besides military, with music, banners, and two as heretofere, under the United States laws .large locomotive reflectors. They formed in front Referred. of Secession Hall, and proceeded to the Mills \$1,000,000, conditional, upon Russell, Major & House and serenaded Gov. Pickens, and subsequently, Wm. D. Porter, President of the Senate. Gen. Simmons, Speaker of the House : Gen. Ja mison, President of the Convention; Mayor Macbeth, and others The compliment was acknow-

The flag borne in front of the procession, was that hoisted by Capt. Berry, on his steamer off The city is alive with pleasurable excitement. A number of residences, public buildings

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION! CHARLESTON, Dec. 22 .- The Convention met at noon, received several reports, and after some unimportant business went into secret secession. It is understood that the revenue laws of the United States will be generally adopted by South PREPAIRING, -A company of Minute Men Carolina, and that the postal laws will remain unchanged for the present. Mr. Rhett's address to the Southern States has not yet been acted on. The Commissioners to Washington will appear with full powers as job t commissioners

The committee to whom was referred the comnunication from a portion of the members of the Georgia Legislature, reported that the communication provided that no secession shall take place until South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, have assembled in Convention, when fi- votes. dered the communication useless. Mr. Magrath, from the Committee on the Presi-

dent's Message, reported that they desired a secret session on the subject. The solicitor for preparing credentials for the joint committee to Washington, was sworn to se cresy, and ordered to prepare the accredited papers. These were completed to-day and delivered to the Commission. The Commissioners are provided a Secretary, and will receive their traveling expenses and ten dollors per day.

The Convention spent two hours in secret session.

Adjourned till Monday.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1860.

No News Last Night. Owing to the suspension of the Dailies North and South of us for one day on account of Christmas, there was no news by the mail last night. To-night's mail will bring up whatever there may be and we shall give it to our readers to-morrow.

Money Abundant in New York. The following letter was addressed to a gen- The "dog-days' heat" nor "wintry day"tleman of Newbern by a Bank officer in New York. The gentleman to whom it was addressed has kindly consented for us to use it.

that port from Europe :

New York, Dec. 20, 1860. DEAR SIR: - I notice your remarks. There is no possibility of the New York Banks. We had on Monday \$18,000,000 coin, and by the arrivals from Europe are daily adding to the stock; in twenty days from this we shall have 23,000,000 and no extraordinary demand .-I think money will be a drug in 30 days in New York. There is now in the Assay Office here \$4,000,000 foreign coin for re-coinage. P. S. The Persia is reported below, said to have \$2,000,000. Your ob't. sv't. &c.

How VERY FOOLISH. -Some Southern men in Congress are asking guarantees from the Abolitionists that they will not abolish slavery in the States where it now exists. How foolish this is. Why Congress has just as much right to abolish horses, mules and asses from a State as negroes. If the people of a State want slavery they can and will have it, and if the people of a State don't want slavery all the powers of earth, Congress included, cannot force it upon them. Let the Black Republi- And came upon business of state. cans attempt to intefere with slavery in the They did from selfish laws relent. States and the Union will not only be destroyed but a revolution would follow far sur- This did the cue haired, almond-eyes. passing anything ever witnessed upon this This of itself was nothing lost; Continent. Any Southern man degrades him- But bless my soul how it did cost self by asking them to protect slavery where it now exists, for if those who established, who have it, who own it and who want it will not protect it with their lives they are not worthy of that or any other blessing.

THAT "ITEM "-The Progress' compliments to the Rough Notes and begs that it will continue its favors, and all of which will be re ciprocated as far as opportunity shall offer.

POSITION OF EX-GOVERNOR WISE. Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, having been written to by a gentleman of Columbus, Ga., to define what he meant by "fighting in the Union," replies as follows:

ROLLISTON, near Norfolk, Va., ? December 1, 1860. DEAR SIR :- Yours of the 22d ult was late coming to hand. I now thank you for it. As to my doctrine of "fighting in the Union," it is one

1st If a sovereign State is judge of the infracion as well as of the mode and measure of redress. she may remain in the Union to resent or resist wrongs as well as to do so out of the Union. 2d If other States have infracted the Union, o she, the State wronged, is bound to defend the Constitution and Union against those who have infracted the one and threatened the other. Logically the Union belongs to those who have

ept. not to those who have broken its covenant. 3d The Union is not an abstraction; it is a eal, substantial thing, embracing many essential and vital political rights and properties. It has nationality, lands treasury, organization of army, nary, ships, dock, yards, arsenals, &c , &c. Shall we renounce these rights and possessions because But who is there born in the land wrong doers attempt to deprive us of other rights? Is it not cowardly to renounce one right to save another ! Are these rights not as precious as the mere right of property in negroes !- But,

4th If you secede, you not only renounce the Union and its professions, but you fail to unite your own people, because you do renounce these rights. Wake a man up to destroy the Union and Constitution, and he will stare at you and turn away. But tell him that the Constitution is Where intellect and honor's might. infracted and the Union threatened by Black Republicans, and call him to aid you in defending both against those who would destroy both, and he will act heartily with you. 5th Then how is this to be done ? clause of the 10th Section of the 1st Art. of the

Constitution of the Union States permits a State to keep troops and ships of war in time of peace. and to engage in war. when actually invaded, or when in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay .- Now, are we not actually invaded? Is our danger not imminent ? Does it admit of delay? May not a sovereign State so decide? 6th And what is the difference? Will it not be revolution and war in either event? I say, then, stick to all your rights, renounce none, fight for all and save all.

Yours truly. &c., HENRY A. WISE. FROM CHARLESTON. Charleston, Dec 24.—There is good authority for stating that the South Carolina Commissioners, duly accredited to the United

States Government, left for Washington city this morning. Eighty men arrived vesterday from Savannah, to tentler their services to Gov. Pickens. They are called Minute Men, or "Sons of the

SECOND DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, Dec. 24, P M-The Convention was opened with prayer. Gov. Perry, of Fla., was invited to a seat on

the floor of the hall. that the Judges of the Courts take cognizance The address to the people of the Southern

and was debated and altered until 7 o'clock. At the evening session Mr. Duncan moved to take up the ordinance on commercial affairs. The Convention then went into secret session, the object of which, it is understood, is to confer with the collector of the port.

this morning that several light-house keepers are about vacating their positions. The "declaration of causes for secession," was read and adopted. There were many able speeches in the Con-

Information was given to the Government

vention to-day, by Messrs. Spratt, Rhett, and In the course of the discussion, the opinion was declared that the Fugitive Slave law is unconstitutional. Judge Withers, in an able and logical speech

declared that it was constitutional. Mr. Memminger declared the question of legality embarrassing. Fully two hours was spent in verbal alterations of the address under the most rigid scrutiny. It was adopted with few dissenting

LINCOLN'S POSITION. The N. Y. Tribune of Friday prints the following conspicuously at the head of its editorial column: " will be well both with you

The Accepted Address.

A "merry Christmas" to you all, My patrons dear, both great and small. nother year has fled and gone, And here I am this Christmas morn To greet my many friends once more, And ask a "mite" from out their store. From day to day the year gone by, Betimes the sun was in the sky, I've trod with footsteps sure and fast And brought you news "the very last," No wind or weather stopped my way-Through rain and mud and stormy weather I've trod out many feet of leather That you might not a-waiting be "The latest news abroad" to see. since the date of the letter we notice that nearly a million more in specie has been received at I brought the "Progress" to your hand, Whose columns, filled with choicest matter, With "rich and rare and spicy" datta, To please the fancy of each mind, And bless the race of human kind. No philanthropist in the land-No matter how tall he may stand-E'er done for mankind more than I, Although "we" stand but four feet high (And then right here my sense you see-I seldom use that small word "we." Of course then you'll allow the "Devil" To place himself upon a level With other "great folks" once na while, If only to help out the style.) Through "thick and thin" we have toiled on. And since the year has passed and gone, We should look back and retrospect What produced good, what bad effect: What causes in one past year's story Adds lustre to our nation's glory : Besides, what troubles and vexation Beset our great and glorious nation. In naming them, the first en masse, I'll name the Japanese Embassy-Whose skins so sallow, and whose faces Possess all else but "comely graces"; But still they were among the great, Made treaties with our President, Which opened marts for enterprise-To entertain these hardened sinners: 'Twould buy ten thousand christmas dinners For all my patrons, and 'tis no joke; 'Twould buy, besides, three winter's pork.
John Bull's great ship, the next sensation,

Produced at first great admiration; But Yankee skill and enterprise Will soon build one of larger size, And this great ship, now thought so large, Will be to her but a barge Which could be placed upon her deck Without producing any effect, While our great ship's tall masts and spars Will be knocking down the stars; Or else will stick into the moon And bring about a "change" too soon. The Prince of Wales next came along With lords and nobles, quite a throng, To see our famous Yankee-nation Which once belonged to his relation. But ne'er would we such rule withstand, Be taxed by such a ruthless hand, As his grand father, (George the Third,) Who by the by was quite a "bird," At least he was a bird of prey, And we would not withstand his sway But did 'gainst him at once rebel, Whipped his soldiers-did it well-And sent them back to Briton's shore, There to remain forevermore. Howe'er that be, the Prince they say, Is "a good fellow" in his way. He danced and flirted with the ladies-Reminding one of Byron at Cadiz; Received attention showered by all, Either in public or at a ball; And sad to say of fools no little Caressed him and were his lick-spittle : But feels himself, yea, full as grand, As any "royal" potentate That "rules" in any foreign state; For here we live no chain to bind. Free to act and speak our mind; All equals of, superiors none, No other country 'neath the sun,

Where man can boast of such a right, But see what clouds beset our sky, The thunders roll, the storm is nigh, The ship of state will surely founder Unless true patriots gather 'round her; No, no, it must not, cannot be! Let's try and calm this frightful sea, And rescue our good ship of state With all her noble, precious freight. The North must surely make a pause-Repeal her Abolition Laws; Also must learn the Constitution Protects our Darkey Institution; Or else to shield our dearest honor We'll have to split, and then upon her Rests the fearful retribution, That civil war and revolution, And all such evils sure entails, Since Abe-famous for splitting rails-With principles of Abolition That should send him to perdition, Will cause, since he is President, And proves they are on evil bent; But may they make all due amends Before we reach such fearful ends.

"And the star spangled banner long may it O'er the land of the free and home of the brave.' And may our country still grow on, And generations yet unborn Will bless the noble, gallant band That rescued their forefather's land; But with our good old State we'll go And stand a hand in weal or woe; If woe, you may look for the sigh To see the "Devil" in the fight. According to the "latest news," South Carolina doth refuse, In the "union" to remain, The Constitution to maintain; But has "seceded" and gone out States was taken up, on motion of Mr. Rhett,

Without the shadow of a doubt; I think she acted father rash To bring about the general smash, That will ensue from what's she's done, Without consulting any one Of her sister Southern States, To know if they would link their fittes With hers, and thereby make a nation Worthy a "Southern Confederation," Since last I brought out my address, Many have laid their bones to rest, And the best wish that I can make Is that they know not my name-sake, But rather have in their swift flight, Reached a far more ethereal height,

Where all is sunshine, all is day-God grant you all may take that way. And now, my patrons, I appeal That you shall in your pockets feel, Remunerate your little friend-No money's lost on him you spend-But while you all, in pleasant mirth, Would gather round your cosy hearth, Feel in your breast you've done your part, You've carried sunshine to one heart. Give him a quarter or a shilling Or fifty cents, if you are willing, And get his all—his best of wishes To relish well your Christmas dishes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—In the Senate Comadopt a constitutional provision that slavery shall not be abolished by Congress,

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The following are the only Rates of Advertising in the Weekly Progress, to all save those who contract by the year and advertise in both weekly and

daily papers: One square (12 lines minion) one insertion, \$1 00. Subsequent insertions, cach, 50 cents. Any number of somres will be charged in proportion. All advertisements marked (tf) till forbid will be continued till ordered out and charged as

The Rejected Address.

Time in his ceasless, noisless flight

Has borne another year from sight, Since last I made my Christmas call, And wished a glad "New Year" to all. We've sighed in turn, in turn been gay-One moment flowers have strewn our way, The next they withered 'neath our feet Add left us naught to do but weep ; But such is life, why should we grieve That human bopes so oft deceive? In love, no doubt, the change is given-Tho' earth be false, there's truth in heaven. Our "ship of State," with broad spread sail, Has nobly rode out many a gale; Tho' faction rages loud and wide, From "Maine" to the " Pacific's" side. Still let us trust in Him whose power Has stilled the storm in adverse hour,-That voice which sang o'er Gallilee, And calmed the wild tumultuous sea, Can thus command man's frantic will And bid their passions, "Peace be still." Ye who thus rage o'er broken laws .-O'er rights infringed, and injured cause, O'er perjured faith, and blackened fame, Say, will ye also do the same? Why draw a geographic line "Twixt brothers of one parent vine, Descended from the self same tree, Rocked in one cradle, "Liberty." Americans" ye are in name, By birth, or choice -'tis all the same That name should be by all held dear And prized by us above all cheer. Twas side by side our fathers fought And with their blood our freedom bought; The blessings which we now enjoy Was gained by their UNITED toils :-The independence we profess By Joint suffering and distress. The North, by Southern produce plved, Extends her factories, trading wide; The South likewise recieves in lieu A just return in fabrics too; The East supplies such things that most Contribute to the Western growth! Thus, benefited on all hands, Agriculture grows, Commerce expands, A nation at once great, glorious and free. Methinks I see, high poised in air, Our eagle droop his pinions fair;

His eye no longer seeks the "sun," As in the days of "Washington;" With closing eye and drooping crest, He folds bis pinions on his breast; And drops all bleeding on the shore, To soar aloft oh! never more! Our glorious flag upon the breeze, No longer float o'er foreign seas. Her stars have set in faction's might And blood has died its stripes of white; And thus dismantled, see it wave, With "union down," o'er freedom's grave. America! that name so dear, Become a by-word, and a sneer! Ye spirits of the mighty dead, Who slumber on your gory bed,

Who gave your wealth, your blood, your lives-Left children orphaned, widowed wives, To purchase freedom for your sons,-Ye fought and bled at "Lexington," And Bunker Hill loud thunder woke And perished 'mid its fire and smoke !-Shades, of the mighty, could ye wake, And from your boody slumbers break, How would ye stand aghast to see Fanatics in their hellish glee, As at the fire of STRIFE, by party kindled, Their voices in confusion mingle And with anmeaning, senseless clatter The fire-brands of disunion scatter. Methinks I'd hear one chorus loud Swell from that pallid, ghastly crowd And echo in one deafening roar From hill to hill, from shore to shore-"Remember Warren, and no more

Disunion plan on this fair shore." The South has watched and waited long, Endured slight, and jeer, and wrong; Now we gird us for the strife-Pledge our honor, and our life To equal rights, protective laws, As brothers in one common cause The constitution to uphold, As dearer far than fame or gold ;-A sacreed boon, with blood inscribed, We will protect it with our lives. Let "Mecklenburg" and "Guilford" speak If "North Carolina" e'er was weak .-The first to break oppression's chain-First law and order to maintain; If slow to art, 'tis not from fear, But that we hold the "Union " dear,

And will not sacrifice for naught The heritage our fathers bought. Now with a bow I'll end my call And with a glad new year to all; But e're I go one word I'll say-Remember this is Christmas day. And raise your hearts in praise to Heaven For blessings to our nation given; And while your good things you enjoy, Pray, don't forget the "carrier boy.

Dec. 25, 1860.

CONGRESSIONAL. The proceedings in the House on Saturday were possessed of no particular interest The Speaker directed that the names of the South Carolina members shall remain on the

ers on all occasions, thus showing that he does not recognize their "secession." In the Senate Mr. Pugh submitted a resolution recommending the Legislatures of all the States to apply to Congress to order the

rolls of the House and be called with the oth-

the Constitution, as provided in the 5th arti-Mr. Bigler introduced a bill to prevent the invasion of one State by another. Mr. Douglas introduced sundry amendments to the Constitution, all of which were referred to the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the suppression of the slave trade. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The Kansas bill being up, Mr. Nicholson, of Tenn., replied to Mr. Wade's recent speech. He highly eulogized the Democracy of the North. The South he said, feared, however, when that Democracy was powerless, and three-fourths of the North was controlled by anti-slavery sentiment, Congress would abolish slavery in the States. Against this, an amendment to the

vecated a consultation among the Southern States, and declared that an attempt to coerce South Carolina would bring wat. Mr. Doolittle said the admission of Kansas was the duty of Congress and would bring

Constitution was the only security. He ad-

peace to the border. The bill was further discussed and made the special order for Monday next. Mr. Davis of Miss., submitted a resolution, looking to an amendment of the Constitution, declaring slaves to be considered property in any State, and in all relations to the Federal

THE REPUBLICAN ULTIMATUM-OPIN-ION OF SENATOR TOOMBS.

Government.

Washington, Dec 24.—The Republican ultimatum was offered in the Senate Committee of Thirteen this morning. It agrees, on the part mittee of Thirteen to-day, the Republicans of the Republican Senators, to reccommend to submitted their ultimatum. In it they agree their State Legislatures to advocate an amendto recommend to their State Legislatures to ment to the Constitution, providing that slave-

now exists.

The reason married men are more or less bald—they scratch their hair off in dismay at their wives' long milliner bills.

Senator Toombs has telegraphed to Georgia that there is no hope of compromise, and advising poompt and separate State action.

All this is positive and not a mere rumor.